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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 73**



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**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR THE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 73**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist the Presidio of San Francisco in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for the Presidio of San Francisco began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Northwest Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California. The records search sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel conducted research to identify federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections.

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Archaeological work on the Presidio of San Francisco reportedly began in 1912 with the identification and excavation of a prehistoric site, CA-SFr-6, by Llewellyn L. Loud of the University of California, Berkeley. Professional archaeological work did not resume on the Presidio until 1972, at which time Michael Moratto and Rodger Heglar of San Francisco State University excavated CA-SFr-26, another prehistoric site. Since 1972, six additional groups have performed archaeological investigations on the Presidio:

California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), Environmental Planning, Oakland, California,
David Chavez and Associates, Mill Valley, California,
Jones and Stokes, Sacramento, California,
National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Center, Presidio of San, Francisco, California,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Sacramento, California, and
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Oakland, California.

The Spanish established the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776, and in 1846, the United States took possession. Transfer of Presidio land to the National Park Service, Department of Interior, began in 1994 and was completed by October 1995. The archaeological work conducted by the six groups listed above occurred prior to and during the land transfer.

There are three known archaeological sites on the Presidio, two prehistoric sites (CA-SFr-6 and CA-SFr-26) and one historic site (Spanish Colonial Presidio). The two prehistoric sites are in very close proximity and may actually be the same mound. However, due to some inaccurately recorded archaeological maps, there is some confusion over the exact location of CA-SFr-6 (Rudo 1982:16), and the two separate site numbers have been retained. Both prehistoric sites reportedly produced archaeological collections, including human skeletal remains, and a possible funerary object from CA-SFr-26 (see below, NAGPRA-Related Items).

The Spanish Presidio is considered one archaeological site, although no state site number has been assigned. Archaeological work has been conducted on a number of areas within the Spanish Presidio. Also located on the Presidio is the old Marine Hospital Cemetery which is

believed to contain the burials of merchant marines whose families did not claim the remains. No Native Americans are believed to be buried within the cemetery, but accurate records of the burials do not exist (telephone conversation, Dana McGowan, Jones and Stokes, 2 January 1996).

Woodward-Clyde Consultants began work on the Presidio around 1988 and have conducted surveys and excavations over the last seven years. The work conducted by Woodward-Clyde was contracted through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, which was involved in monitoring and supplementing the work on the Presidio. David Chavez and Associates conducted a surface reconnaissance and a series of power auger tests in 1993/1994. During seismic profiling for construction projects, CalTrans located and partially moved a historic pet cemetery on the Presidio in 1994/1995. Jones and Stokes was involved in the closure of the Presidio, primarily with public involvement and the history of the installation. The National Park Service has been involved in archaeological monitoring and testing on the Presidio since 1994.

In addition to the prehistoric collections from CA-SFr-6 and CA-SFr-26, artifact collections were generated as a result of the work by Woodward-Clyde Consultants and the National Park Service. The collections generated by Woodward-Clyde Consultants include materials that were generated both before and after the transfer of Presidio land to the National Park Service. The collections made by the National Park Service were reportedly collected subsequent to the land transfer (telephone conversation, Leo Barker, National Park Service, 24 January 1996). The material collected after the transfer of land to the National Park Service is not included for MCX reporting purposes since the Army did not own the land at the time the materials were removed.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 4,000 historic artifacts, an undetermined amount of prehistoric artifacts, human skeletal remains, one possible funerary object, and associated documentation have been reportedly identified for the Presidio of San Francisco. The historic material was collected by Woodward-Clyde Consultants over the last seven years and includes glass, metal, and ceramics. Prehistoric collections were made from CA-SFr-6 and CA-SFr-26. Loud's excavation of CA-SFr-6 produced an unknown quantity of animal bones, lithics, and soil samples. Human remains were reportedly removed from the site by unknown individuals. Michael Moratto and Rodger Heglar of San Francisco State University excavated a partial skeleton and a possible associated funerary object (a cut mammal or bird bone tube) from CA-SFr-26 in 1972.

As of the date of this report, the archaeological collections for the Presidio of San Francisco are believed to be located in the following two repositories:

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Oakland, California	~ 4,000 items
Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, California	unknown amount

The historic collection housed by Woodward-Clyde Consultants contains the artifacts and associated documentation produced by their archaeological work since 1988. The Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology reportedly houses the prehistoric animal bone, lithics, and soil samples collected from CA-SFr-6 by Loud. In addition to the artifacts, Loud's collection is reported to include photographs and maps (Rudo 1982:17).

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from the Presidio of San Francisco* (Appendix I) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

Collections Not Located

Currently, the location of some collections produced from the two prehistoric sites on the Presidio is not known. The human skeletal remains identified at CA-SFr-6 in 1912 are believed to have been collected by unknown individuals (Rudo 1982:16-17; telephone conversation, Leo Barker, NPS, 24 January 1996). It is unlikely that they will be located.

The human skeletal remains and possible funerary object collected by Michael Moratto and Rodger Heglar of San Francisco State University from CA-SFr-26 in 1972 were reportedly repatriated with the assistance of the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, California, but the MCX has not been able to locate any documentation verifying this report (see below, NAGPRA-Related Items).

NAGPRA-Related Items

In 1912, local artifact collectors located a mound on the Presidio of San Francisco, and the San Francisco Examiner (12 August 1912) reported that human bones were uncovered. Llewellynn L. Loud of the University of California, Berkeley was to conduct a salvage excavation of the mound prior to the site being filled for the construction of the Panama Pacific Exposition, and Edward Gifford, also from the University of California, Berkeley, took preliminary measurements at the site on 16 August 1912. About six weeks later, Loud conducted his excavation of the Presidio Mound (CA-SFr-6), but by that time, neither human remains nor artifacts were present. Loud's excavation of the mound generated a presently unknown quantity of animal bone, lithics, and soil samples. Loud's artifact collection, as well as maps and photographs, are believed to be located at the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

Personnel at the Presidio of San Francisco uncovered a human skeleton in 1972 during construction in the motor pool area. Michael Moratto and Rodger Heglar from the University of San Francisco subsequently excavated the skeleton, along with a "cut mammal or bird bone tube," and the site was designated CA-SFr-26. According to Leo Barker of the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Center, Presidio of San Francisco, the skeleton and bone tube were repatriated with the assistance of the Native American Heritage Commission in 1983 (telephone conversations, 13 November 1995 and 24 January 1996). The Native American group(s) involved in the reported repatriation is not known, and the MCX has not been able to locate any documented verification of this repatriation.

The final determination of any additional funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Presidio of San Francisco collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

One set of references regarding archaeological work conducted on the Presidio of San Francisco is attached: Appendix II contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. No references regarding the Presidio of San Francisco are contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) as of the date of this report.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Presidio of San Francisco is located in San Francisco County on the northernmost end of the San Francisco Peninsula. The cultural affiliation for the artifacts collected from the Presidio was not stated in the reports or site files reviewed by the MCX; however, there is ethnographic and archaeological evidence of prehistoric and historic Native American occupation of the area by Costanoan/Ohlone peoples. There are no federally recognized Costanoan/Ohlone groups, and consultation under Sections 5 or 6 of NAGPRA mandates active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants. However, research into the Native American history of the San Francisco Bay region has been conducted for installation reference.

Linguistic and archaeological evidence suggest that the ancestors of the Costanoan/Ohlone moved into the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas about 1500 years ago (Levy 1978:486; Moratto 1984:279). Traditional Costanoan territory extends along the central California coast from San Francisco Bay to Point Sur south of Monterey, and eastward to the inner coast ranges. This region includes the area now occupied by the Presidio of San Francisco (Milliken 1995:25; Moratto 1984:224). At the time of European contact, Costanoan/Ohlone people were located within the region of the Presidio of San Francisco, but they were not affiliated as a single political entity. Rather, Costanoan/Ohlone peoples lived in approximately 50 autonomous groups or tribelets (Levy 1978:485; Yamane 1994:143-144). The northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula was within Yelamu tribal territory (Milliken 1995:61; 260).

Beginning in 1770, seven Spanish missions were established in Costanoan/Ohlone territory. The mission period (1770-1835) brought about the comingling of the Costanoan/Ohlone with peoples of differing linguistic and cultural backgrounds. In addition to Costanoan/Ohlone, the Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, and Patwin were also brought to Mission San Francisco (Mission Dolores), which is located approximately 3 miles southeast of the Presidio of San Francisco (Johnson 1978: 351; Levy 1978:485; Milliken 1995; Yamane 1994:144). The Spanish missions, as well as the surrounding native villages, served as a source of native labor for the Presidio (Castillo 1978:102; Milliken 1995:120-123). The mission period was dominated by high death rates among the native populations (Milliken 1995). With the secularization of the mission by the Mexican government, several multi-ethnic Indian communities, composed of the people who had been living at the missions, were established in and around Costanoan/Ohlone territory (Levy 1978:487-488).

No reservation lands have ever been established in Costanoan/Ohlone territory, although Costanoan/Ohlone people participated with other California Indians in two land claims cases against the federal government. The first case was initiated in the 1920s and the second reached

a compromise settlement in 1964. This process resulted in judicial decisions defining the extent of land that a tribe, or in this case, the combined entity "Indians of California," had exclusively occupied and used for an extended period of time (Stewart 1978:706-708; Yamane 1994:144). The Indians of California have been adjudicated the majority of land in California, including the land area now occupied by the Presidio of San Francisco (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. To date, none of the Costanoan/Ohlone groups have attained federal recognition.

Seven groups are in various stages of formally seeking federal acknowledgment as Costanoan/Ohlone tribes through the process established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Five groups have filed letters of intent to petition: Amah Band of Ohlone/Coastanoan Indians (9/18/90), Costanoan Band of Carmel Mission Indians (9/16/88), Coastanoan-Rumsen Carmel Tribe (8/24/94), Ohlone/Coastanoan Muwekma Tribe (5/9/89), and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (12/3/92). Two groups currently have incomplete petitions filed: Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe (1/26/95) and Indian Canyon Band of Coastanoan/Mutsun Indians (8/23/91) (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- 1995 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Castillo, Edward D.

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Johnson, Patti J.

- 1978 Patwin. In, California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 350-360. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Levy, Richard

- 1978 Costanoan. In, California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken Randall

- 1995 A Time of Little Choice: the Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810. Ballena Press, Menlo Park, CA.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, Florida.

Rudo, Mark Ogden

- 1982 *The Prehistory of San Francisco*. Master's Thesis. San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California.

Stewart, Omer C.

- 1978 Litigation and its Effects. In, California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 705-712. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

U.S.G.S.

- n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Land Claims Commission.

Yamane, Linda G.

1994 Costanoan/Ohlone. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 143-144. Garland Publishing, Inc. New York and London.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACON. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.

EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collec

As of March 199

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Exca
Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California				SFR-6	1912	L. Louc
Woodward-Clyde Consultants	Vance Bante	(510) 874-3274	Presidio of San Francisco Collections		1988 - 1995	Profes: Woodv Consul

Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Presidio of San Francisco, California [FORSCOM]

As of March 1996

bers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Det
	1912	L. Loud	Unknown	Animal Bones, Lithics, and Soil Samples; Associated Documentation	Prehistoric		
	1988 - 1995	Professionals from Woodward-Clyde Consultants	~ 4000 Items	Metal, Glass, Ceramics; Associated Documentation	Historic		

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
prehistoric			None Known, but see Text
historic			None

APPENDIX II

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Presidio of San Francisco, California [FORSCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Presidio of San Francisco, CA

Last name : Heglar

First name : Rodger

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Michael J. Moratto

Title : A Deeply Buried Aboriginal Skeleton from the U.S. Army Presidio, San Francisco, CA

Series : Robert E. Schenk Archives of California Archaeology Paper Number 38

Date : 1973

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Presidio of San Francisco, CA

Last name : Loud

First name : L.

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors :

Title : M.S. 362 (Lowie Museum Cal. Arch. MS. 18) Presidio Mound #417

Series : San Francisco Examiner Article 08/15/1912

Date : 1912

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Presidio of San Francisco, CA

Last name : Rudo

First name : Mark

Middle Initial : Ogden

Secondary Authors :

Title : The Prehistory of San Francisco

Series : Master's Thesis

Date : 12/82

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA

Contractor :

Subcontractor :